

Converting Colors

YUV(150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(150.9900, -1.4741,
6.1478)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E9494
RGB	158, 148, 148
RGB Percent	62%, 58%, 58%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4196, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.06, 0.38
HSL	0°, 5%, 60%
HSV	0°, 6%, 62%
XYZ	30.0358, 30.5870, 32.3378
YIQ	150.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

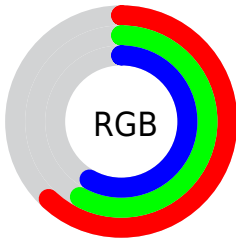
Format	Color
R _Y B	158, 148, 148
Decimal	10392724
CIE Lab	62.16, 3.68, 1.32
CIE LCh	62, 3.910, 19.668
Yxy	30.5870, 0.3231, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288582804 (0xFF9E9494)
YUV	150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478
Hunter-Lab	55.3055, 0.1564, 4.0463

Details

The YUV color **150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **155.0100, 1.4741, -6.1478**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.2890, -1.6215, 6.7625**, and **99.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139.7740, -3.8326, 15.9842**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887**.

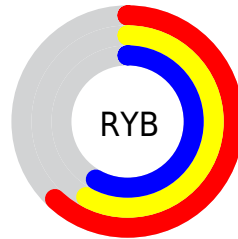
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (58%)

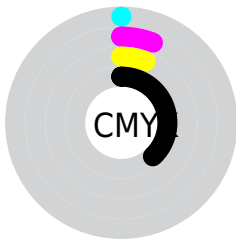
Blue (58%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (58%)

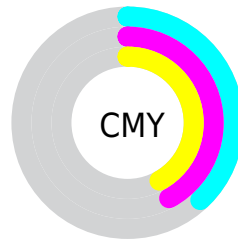


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150.9900, -1.4741,
6.1478

■ 150.9900, -1.4741,
6.1478

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 124.9900, -1.4741,
6.1478

■ 205.2890, -1.6215,
6.7625

■ 99.9900, -1.4741,
6.1478

■ 233.2890, -1.6215,
6.7625

■ 76.3920, -1.1793,
4.9182

■ 53.3920, -1.1793,
4.9182

■ 32.3920, -1.1793,
4.9182

■ 8.5880, -1.7689,
7.3773

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 150.9900, -1.4741,
6.1478

■ 150.9900, -1.4741,
6.1478

■ 139.7740, -3.8326,
15.9842

■ 162.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

■ 128.5580, -6.1911,
25.8206

■ 173.4220, 3.2430,
-13.5251

■ 118.0430, -8.4022,
35.0423

■ 183.9370, 5.4541,
-22.7467

■ 106.8270,
-10.7607, 44.8787

■ 195.1530, 7.8126,
-32.5832

■ 95.6110, -13.1192,
54.7152

■ 206.3690, 10.1711,
-42.4196

■ 84.3950, -15.4777,
64.5516

■ 217.5850, 12.5296,
-52.2560

■ 73.1790, -17.8362,
74.3880

■ 225.9970, 14.2985,
-59.6334

■ 62.6640, -20.0474,
83.6097

■ 51.4480, -22.4059,
93.4461

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



151.1470, 0.4205, 5.1331



150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



150.9360, -2.9264, 5.3181

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



149.8210, -1.8838, -2.4740



150.1890, 3.3578, -3.6738

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



155.0100, 1.4741, -6.1478

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



149.6510, 2.6371, -5.8329



150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



148.9670, 0.0163, -5.2331

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



150.2020, -3.0576, 0.6998



149.0100, 1.4741, -6.1478



150.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



150.5230, -3.2158, 4.8033



149.0100, 1.4741, -6.1478



149.5910, 3.6526, -4.9033

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



203.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



152.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



102.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



195.0830, -2.5059, 10.4512



153.9250, -2.9210, 3.5738



73.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



42.7570, -21.0792, 87.9131



4.4850, -2.2111, 9.2217

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



155.0100, 1.4741, -6.1478



201.9170, 2.5059, -10.4512



152.0750, 2.9210, -3.5738



76.6080, 1.1793, -4.9182



100.2430, 21.0792, -87.9131



10.5150, 2.2111, -9.2217

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

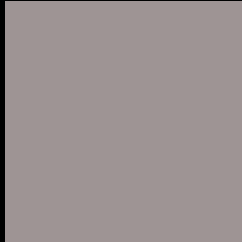
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 150.9900, -1.4741,

6.1478.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478

Protanopia

150.7830, -0.8790, 1.9443

Deuteranopia

151.4360, -1.2009, 11.8956



Tritanopia

151.2550, 3.3253, 6.7924

Trichromacy



Original Color

150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478

Protanomaly

150.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887

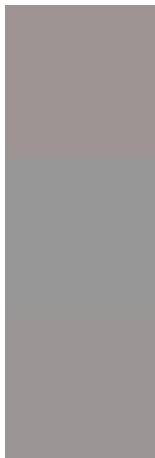
Deuteranomaly

151.1260, -1.0481, 9.5365

Tritanomaly

151.3860, 1.2887, 6.6775

Monochromacy



Original Color

150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478

Achromatopsia

151.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

151.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(158, 148, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 148, 148)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 148, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 148, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 148, 148) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 148, 148) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 148, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 148, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 148, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 148,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 150.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 148, 148) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
148, 148) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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